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Before 1945, Carl Zeiss, Jena, owned an instrument which could produce optical screens (Gitter) with a maximum of 1,000 lines (Richtel, per millimeter length). The machine was confiscated by the Soviets at the end of the war and shipped to the USSR. Zeiss has now made another machine which is not yet in perfect working order. A glass screen made by the new instrument in August 1952 was to be used for astrophysical observations; it turned out to be a failure, however, because of the appearance of "ghosts" (Geister) in the spectrum it produced.

It was learned from Soviet personnel who returned from the Soviet Union in the spring of 1952 that the Russians are making screens with a maximum of 600 lines per millimeter. The producing plant is a factory near Leningrad.<sup>1</sup> The screens are of translucent and reflecting types. The translucent screens are made of glass with an aluminum layer condensed on it; the reflecting type is made of steel alloys. It is believed that the Russians do not for the time being plan to make screens with more than 600 dashes per millimeter. The screens produced near Leningrad are reported to be of very good quality. By 1953, the Russians allegedly will be able to produce screens with 600 lines in such quantity that they can and intend to flood the world market.

25X1A 1. Comment: Probably GOM 2 # 369 at Leningrad.

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